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[NAME OF DOCUMENT] SPECIFICATION

[TITLE OF THE INVENTION] NETWORK FACSIMILE APPARATUS

[SCOPE OF CLAIMS FOR PATENT]

[Claim 1] A network facsimile apparatus, which holds an e-mail address and a URL address to perform telephone communication, facsimile communication, Internet communication.

[Claim 2] A network facsimile apparatus comprising:

network communication means via a network;

HTML generating means for generating files by a document structure markup language such as HTML; and

WWW server means for transmitting said document structure markup language files to a network.

[Claim 3] A network facsimile apparatus comprising:

facsimile communication means via a telephone network;

network communication means via a network;

storage means for storing received data from said facsimile communication means and said network communication means to a storage area;

HTML generating means for generating management information of said received data by a document structure markup language such as HTML; and

WWW server means for transmitting generated document structure markup language files and said received data to a network.

[Claim 4] The network facsimile apparatus according to claim 3, further comprising communication means via a telephone

network, wherein speech data received by said communication means or said network communication means, or speech data directly input to said communication means is included as said received data.

[Claim 5] The network facsimile apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein stored file information generated by the document structure markup language such as HTML is held, said file information is transmitted to a terminal connected to the present apparatus using the URL address, an instruction is received from said terminal to display, print a predetermined file or transmit the predetermined file to other terminal.

[Claim 6] The network facsimile apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein data sent from the terminal connected to the present apparatus via the network is facsimile-transmitted to other terminal.

[Claim 7] The network facsimile apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein device setting information generated by the document structure markup language such as HTML is held, said device setting information is transmitted to a terminal connected to the present apparatus using the URL address, an instruction is received from said terminal to change the device setting.

[Claim 8] The network facsimile apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein device status information generated by the document structure markup language such as HTML is held, said device status information is updated based

on a change of the device status, and said status information is transmitted to a terminal connected to the present apparatus using the URL address.

[Claim 9] A received data transmitting method comprising the steps of:

generating information of received data received by telephone communication or facsimile communication, or network communication by a document structure markup language such as HTML; and

allowing a generated document structure markup language files and said received data to be browsable by designating a URL address.

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]

[0001]

[Technical Field of the Intention]

The present invention relates to a network facsimile apparatus connected to a network such as Internet.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

Recently, facsimile apparatuses have become widely available in almost all companies as an apparatus that is capable of transmitting and receiving image data with an easy operation. Moreover, in accordance with the rapid widespread use of Internet and intranet, a personal computer and work station are connected to the network to perform e-mail communication or access to homepages at a WWW browser in many companies.

[0003]

In addition, there are many companies that perform facsimile transmission and reception by connecting a FAX server to the network in order to fetch data received by the facsimile apparatus to individual personal computers and to perform facsimile transmission from the individual personal computers via a network.

[0004]

The following explains the prior art using the drawings. FIG. 10 illustrates a system structure in the case of performing facsimile transmission and reception using a conventional FAX server. In FIG. 10, FAX modem 1001 is connected to a telephone network. FAX server 1002 performs transmission and reception of facsimile data via FAX modem 1001. File server 1003 stores facsimile transmission and reception data. Client personal computer 1004 operates a dedicated application to instruct transmission and reception of facsimile data.

[0005]

The following explains the receiving operation of client personal computer in the case of using the above-configured conventional FAX server. First, FAX modem 1001 receives a call from the telephone network and fetches image data to transmit to FAX server 1002. FAX server software operating at FAX server 1002 receives the image data, and stores the image data as an image data file at file server 1003 through the network. At this point, the storage of facsimile received data is finished. In order to fetch the received image data into client personal computer 1004, a user starts a dedicated application at client

personal computer 1004 and reads out the image data file from file server 1003 through the network.

[0006]

Further, a method of reusing facsimile received data by combining an Internet FAX and a WWW server has been recently proposed. The method utilizes the gateway function of the Internet FAX, which converts data received from the telephone network into e-mail.

[0007]

FIG.11 illustrates a system structure in the case of performing facsimile transmission and reception using the conventional Internet FAX and WWW server. In FIG. 11, Internet FAX 1101 connects to the telephone network and has a network interface. E-mail server 1002 receives e-mail to divide to individuals. WWW server 1003 is a work station in which dedicated software for opening received data as a homepage operates. Client personal computer 1104 operates a WWW browser to be able to browse the homepage.

[0008]

The following explain the receiving operation of client personal computer in the case of using the above-configured conventional Internet FAX and WWW server.

[0009]

First, image data received at Internet FAX 1101 via the telephone network is converted into an e-mail attached file format and is transmitted to WWW server 1103 as an e-mail attached file. The transmitted e-mail is received at e-mail server 1102

via a network. The received e-mail is transmitted to WWW server 1103 that is a destination again via the network. WWW server 1103 stores the attached file of e-mail as image data to link to a homepage for facsimile reception. The storage of facsimile received data is finished at this point. In order to fetch received data into client personal computer 1104, a user starts a WWW browser at client personal computer 1104 and accesses to the homepage for facsimile reception at WWW server 1103, whereby reading out an image data file via the network.

[0010]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

However, in the conventional configuration using the above-described FAX server, transfer of image data via the network occurs two times between the FAX server and the file server and between the file server and the client personal computer until facsimile received data reaches the client personal computer, causing a problem that network traffic is increased.

[0011]

Further, there is another problem that cost increases since a dedicated application is needed to transmit and receive facsimile data at a file server for storing facsimile received data and a client personal computer.

[0012]

In addition, in the conventional configuration using the above-described FAX server, transfer of image data via the network occurs three times between the Internet FAX and the

e-mail server, between the E-mail server and the WWW server, and between the WWW server and the client personal computer until facsimile received data reaches the client personal computer, and image data attached to e-mail has a data capacity approximately 1.3 times that of binary data, causing a problem that network traffic is further increased.

[0013]

Further, there is another problem that cost increases since a workstation for WWW server and a dedicated application for opening received data as a homepage are needed.

[0014]

The present invention has been made as taking the above problems into account, and an object of the present invention is to provide a network facsimile apparatus, which is able to decrease network traffic caused by data transfer.

[0015]

Moreover, another object of the present invention is to provide a network facsimile apparatus, which is able to transmit and receive image data through a network with an inexpensive configuration without requiring dedicated hardware and software.

[0016]

[Embodiments of the Invention]

In order to achieve the above objects, the present invention takes the following means.

[0017]

The invention of the network facsimile apparatus

described in claim 1 has a configuration which holds an e-mail address and a URL address to perform telephone communication, facsimile communication, Internet communication.

[0018]

Since this configuration allows the homepage peculiar to the apparatus to be issued to the outside, data exchange with the outer terminal can be performed using the homepage.

[0019]

The invention of the network facsimile apparatus described in claim 2 has a configuration comprising network communication means via a network, HTML generating means for generating files by a document structure markup language such as HTML, and WWW server means for transmitting the document structure markup language files to a network.

[0020]

Since this configuration makes it possible to provide a WWW server function to the facsimile apparatus connected to the network, a dedicated terminal for operating server software is not required and Internet can be used with a simple configuration at low cost.

[0021]

The invention of the network facsimile apparatus described in claim 3 has a configuration comprising facsimile communication means via a telephone network, network communication means via a network, storage means for storing received data from the facsimile communication means and the network communication means to a storage area, HTML generating

means for generating management information of the received data by a document structure markup language such as HTML, and WWW server means for transmitting generated document structure markup language files and the received data to a network.

[0022]

Since this configuration allows data received and stored by the present apparatus to be obtainable from WWW browser software at the network client, even a user of a personal computer having no facsimile apparatus can receive image data of FAX from the already-existing software.

[0023]

The invention described in claim 4 has a configuration further comprising communication means via a telephone network in the network facsimile apparatus described in claim 3 wherein speech data received by the communication means or the network communication means, or speech data directly input to the communication means is included as the received data.

[0024]

Since this configuration allows speech data received via the telephone network and speech data attached to e-mail and speech data input using a receiver to reproducible from WWW browser software at the network client, even a user of a personal computer having no telephone function can execute the reception and input of speech from the already-existing software.

[0025]

The invention described in claim 5 has a configuration, in the network facsimile apparatus described in any one of claims

1 to 4, wherein stored file information generated by the document structure markup language such as HTML is held, the file information is transmitted to a terminal connected to the present apparatus using the URL address, an instruction is received from the terminal to display, print a predetermined file or transmit the predetermined file to other terminal.

[0026]

By this configuration, even a user of a personal computer having no facsimile apparatus can execute transmission of image data of FAX from the already-existing software, namely, data once stored can be reused from the network client.

[0027]

The invention described in claim 6 has a configuration, in the network facsimile apparatus described in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein data sent from the terminal connected to the present apparatus via the network is facsimile-transmitted to other terminal.

This configuration makes it possible to execute direct facsimile transmission of data that is managed by the network client.

[0028]

The invention described in claim 7 has a configuration, in the network facsimile apparatus described in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein device setting information generated by the document structure markup language such as HTML is held, the device setting information is transmitted to a terminal connected to the present apparatus using the URL address, an

instruction is received from the terminal to change the device setting.

[0029]

Since this configuration allows various setting of the present apparatus to be executed from WWW browser software of the network client, the device setting can be easily changed at remote sites.

[0030]

The invention described in claim 8 as a configuration, in the network facsimile apparatus described in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein device status information generated by the document structure markup language such as HTML is held, the device status information is updated based on a change of the device status, and the status information is transmitted to a terminal connected to the present apparatus using the URL address.

[0031]

Since this configuration allows homepage data to be generated based on the latest apparatus status and to be browsable from WWW browser software of the network client, it is possible to grasp the status of facsimile apparatus such as error occurrence at remote sites.

[0032]

The invention of the received data transmitting method described in claim 9 has a configuration comprising the steps of generating information of received data received by telephone communication or facsimile communication, or network

communication by a document structure markup language such as HTML, and allowing a generated document structure markup language files and the received data to be browsable by designating a URL address.

[0033]

This configuration allows received speech data, facsimile data and e-mail data to be obtainable from any terminal at which WWW browser software is operatable.

[0034]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The embodiment of the present invention will be described below in detail with reference to drawings. FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic block diagram of a network facsimile apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 1, CPU 1 controls over the entire apparatus. ROM 2 is a read only memory to store programs, in which each program for HTML file generating section 11, WWW server section 12, e-mail communication section 13 and TIFF conversion section 14 is stored. RAM 3 is a memory used for data of programs stored in ROM 2. RAM 3 also stores e-mail software with the software e-mail address held and URL addresses. External storage 4 is a storage such as a hard disk and used to store compressed image data and HTML files. Scanner 5 scans image data of, for example, an original. Printer 6 performs printing of received image data or scanned imaged data. At panel section, operations such as an instruction to scan image data and an input of destination address are performed. Compression/expansion section 8

performs expansion of received image data and compression of scanned image data. FAX/speech communication section 9 is connected to a PSTN to perform facsimile communication and speech communication. Network control section 10 is connected to a network to perform the Internet communication. HTML file generating section 11 generates, for example, a list of received image data as a HTML file, which is readable on a homepage. WWW server section 12 performs communications with WWW browser software in accordance with HTTP protocol to exchange homepage data (HTML files). E-mail communication section 13 performs transmission and reception of e-mail via a network, while functions as an e-mail server. TIFF conversion section 14 converts coded facsimile data and document file data into TIFF format.

[0035]

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a system configuration in the case of using a network facsimile apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 2, network facsimile apparatus 201 is connected to the PSTN, while has a network interface, and the WWW server section and the e-mail communication section are built therein as illustrated in FIG. 1. Client personal computer 202 operates a WWW browser to browse a homepage.

[0036]

The reception operation of the network facsimile apparatus configured as described above will be described according to a flowchart in FIG. 3. At step (hereinafter

abbreviated as ST) 301, it is decided whether the reception is performed via the PSTN or the Internet. At ST302 to ST307, when the reception is performed via the Internet, e-mail communication section 13 receives e-mail. When attached data is image data in TIFF (Tag Images File Format) that is a standard format for an image file, a file name such as, for example, "mail0001.tif" is provided thereto and stored at external storage 4, and When it is speech data, a file name such as, for example, "audio0001.wav" is provided thereto and stored at external storage 4. When the reception is performed via the PSTN, FAX/speech communication section 9 receives imaged data or speech data, and when the received data is image data, it requests TIFF conversion section 14 to convert the coded data into TIFF format, and then provides a file name such as, for example, "fax0001.tif" thereto to store at external storage 4. When it is speech data, the speech data is converted into digital data and a file name is provided to the speech data to store at external storage 4. In addition, it is possible to talk with a receiver after making ringing sounds of a telephone at the network facsimile apparatus depending on the setting. [0037]

HTML file generating section 11 manages a reception list table stored in external storage 4 as illustrated in FIG. 5, and when a file name, which is provided to the received data, is received from FAX/speech communication section or e-mail communication section at ST308, the file name is added to the reception list. In addition, at this stage, a document number

that is provided in order of storing, a title of e-mail notified from e-mail communication section (in the case of facsimile reception, a fixed character sequence such as "G3FAX received document"), date registered to the reception list table, and sender name are also stored. HTML file generating section 11 next updates a HTML file used in displaying the reception list on the browser based on the updated reception list table. Specifically, it reads the HTML file that is prepared in advance to display a FAX reception list page illustrated by reference numeral 602 in FIG. 6 and writes a character sequence indicative of, for example, document number that is newly stored management data in the reception list table illustrated in FIG. 5 in order to edit. "0001" that is a character sequence of the edited document number is tagged with <A HREF="fax0001.tif">, thereby the character sequence "0001" is linked to a file of fax0001.tif that is the received file.

[0038]

At ST309, when received data is speech data, the processing is finished.

The network facsimile apparatus is able to set printer 6 to print the received image data instantly after the received image data is stored in external storage 4.

[0039]

At ST310, it is judged whether or not the setting is the instant printing. When it is not the instant printing, the reception operation is finished. When the setting is the instant printing, at ST311 to ST312, compression/expansion

section 8 decompresses the image data stored in TIFF format at external storage to output to printer 6 to execute the printing.

[0040]

The operation of transmitting data received and stored at the network facsimile apparatus to a client personal computer will be described next according to a flowchart in FIG.4. At ST 401, the network facsimile apparatus is in a stand-by state until a homepage address (URL address) is entered. At ST402, the client personal computer connected to a network starts a WWW browser (homepage browsing software) and enters the URL address of the network facsimile apparatus to access the homepage. Upon receipt of this access, in the accessed network facsimile apparatus, at ST403, WWW server section 12 initiates the processing through network control section 10, and transmits homepage data (HTNL file) stored in external storage to the WWW browser of the client personal computer. Whereby, at ST404, the homepage of the network facsimile apparatus is displayed at the client personal computer, for example, as illustrated by reference numeral 601 in FIG. 6. The network facsimile apparatus waits at ST405 until next selection is performed.

[0041]

At ST406 to ST408, when a user selects "FAX reception list" among from displayed data, the network facsimile apparatus transmits the HTML file of FAX reception list linked to the character sequence to the client personal computer, and the FAX reception list is thereby displayed on the WWW browser at

the client personal computer as illustrated by reference numeral 602 in FIG. 6. The network facsimile apparatus waits at ST409 until next selection is performed. At ST410 to ST412, when a user selects a file to display among from the FAX reception list, the network facsimile apparatus transmits an image data file, so that the image data (for example, file0001.tif) is displayed on the WWW browser at the client personal computer, but it is displayed as illustrated by reference numeral 603 in FIG. 6 through a helper application for displaying the TIFF file.

[0042]

The aforementioned example describes about the case of displaying FAX received data. However, when a speech file is selected, the speech data linked thereto is played back at a speaker of the client personal computer. The speech data includes speech data that the user records at a receiver of the network facsimile apparatus besides the speech data received from outside, and it is possible to link these speech data to the homepage and also to transmit toward outside.

[0043]

The next description illustrates the operation in the case where the WWW browser at the client personal computer performs transmission of the network facsimile apparatus. As the transmission operation, there can be considered two cases of transmitting data stored at the network facsimile apparatus and of transmitting a document file at the client personal computer.

[0044]

The case of transmitting data stored at the network facsimile apparatus is first described with a flowchart in FIG. 7. At ST701, the network facsimile apparatus is in a stand-by state until a homepage address (URL address) is entered. At ST702, the client personal computer connected to the network starts the WWW browser (homepage browsing software), and enters the URL address of the network facsimile apparatus to access to the homepage. Upon receipt of this access, at ST703, in the network facsimile, WWW server section 12 initiates the processing through network control section 10, and transmits homepage data (HTML file) stored in external storage 4 to the WWW browser at the client personal computer. Whereby, at ST704, the homepage of the network facsimile is displayed at the client personal computer (reference numeral 601 in FIG. 6). At ST705, the network facsimile apparatus waits until next selection is performed.

[0045]

At ST706 to ST708, a user selects an object file on the screen illustrated by reference numeral 602 in FIG. 6, and pushes "send" button. The network facsimile apparatus transmits a page for instructing transmission (not shown) at ST709, and it is displayed at the client personal computer at ST710. At ST711 to ST713, when the user designates a destination facsimile number or destination e-mail address to perform a transmission instruction, WWW server section 12, to which the transmission instruction is provided, starts a CGI program for transmission

with a CGI interface and performs the transmission processing.

[0046]

The next description illustrates the case where the network facsimile apparatus transmits a document file stored at client personal computer with reference to a flowchart in FIG. 8. At ST801 to ST802, a user of the client personal computer opens an object document file using, for example, word processor software, and designates the network facsimile as a printer and performs the same instruction as the printing.

[0047]

At ST803 to ST805, network control section 10 at the network facsimile apparatus receives transmission data from the client personal computer, requests TIFF conversion section 14 to convert the data into TIFF format, provides a file name to the resultant to store the file at external storage 4. Further, it notifies the HTML file generating section of the storage of the file.

[0048]

At ST806, HTML file generating section 11 that has received the notification adds the file information to a reception list table (FIG. 5), while updates the HTML file for displaying the file information on the browser.

[0049]

As described above, the document file at the client personal computer is temporarily stored at the network facsimile apparatus. Thereafter, transmission is performed in the same was as the case in which stored data is transmitted as illustrated

in FIG. 7. In the case of only printing without transmitting, it is possible to transmit the data to printer 6 to print.

[0050]

The above-description illustrates the case of storing transmission data temporarily at external storage 4 to transmit. However, it may be possible for a user to enter a facsimile number or e-mail address when instructs printing so that the send program is started by the CGI interface immediately after the transmission data is converted into TIFF format in order to transmit the data.

[0051]

The next description illustrates the operation to perform the device setting of the network facsimile apparatus from the WWW browser at the client personal computer. The homepage of the network facsimile apparatus provides an enter screen to enter various device settings such as user setting and destination registration. A user of the client personal computer starts the WWW browser, accesses to the homepage of the network facsimile apparatus and displays the page for performing object device setting. For example, when the user opens the setting page concerning a send, designates a fine as a character size, and pushes " setting" button, WWW server section 12 executes the setting program linked to the "setting" button with the CGI interface to perform the setting of the network facsimile apparatus.

[0052]

The next description illustrates the operation in which

the network facsimile apparatus generates the device status in HTML file with reference to a flowchart in FIG. 9. At ST901, scanner 8, printer 6, panel section 7 and FAX/speech communication section 9 always directs changes of own respective status.

[0053]

At ST902 to ST903, when a state change occurs, for example, paper is out of stock at printer 6, printer 6 notifies HTML file generating section 11 of change content.

[0054]

At ST904, since HTML file generating section 11 holds in advance many HTML files to display status (device status) information and GIF files to display a status with a picture, it updates the contents of HTML files and changes GIF files whenever a status changes.

[0055]

When a user of the client personal computer refers to the status (device status) information, at ST905 to ST912, the user starts the WWW browser, displays the homepage of the network facsimile and selects respective status information on scanner 8, printer 6, panel section 7 and FAX/speech communication section 9 to display, which enables the user to know the latest device status at any time.

[0056]

In addition, the network facsimile apparatus updates the content of HTML files and changes GIF files at the time a device status changes even though a user of the client personal computer

is accessing to the homepage of the network facsimile, the user is able to know a device status in real time.

[0057]

Beside the operation explained above, there can be considered various forms, for example, in which information such as facsimile communication log and facsimile apparatus manual is generated in HTML file in order to enable a user to read the information with the WWW browser.

[0058]

[Effects of the Invention]

As is obvious from the above explanation, according to the present invention, HTML file generating means and WWW server means are provided to the facsimile apparatus connected to the network, thereby making it possible for the network client to use the facsimile apparatus with the WWW browser software, with the result that the using range of facsimile apparatus can be increased by leaps and bounds without increasing network traffic.

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

[FIG. 1]

A schematic block diagram illustrating a configuration of a network facsimile apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2]

A configuration diagram of a network system using the network facsimile apparatus according to the above embodiment.

[FIG. 3]

A flowchart to explain a reception operation at the network

facsimile apparatus according to the above embodiment.

[FIG.4]

A flowchart to explain an operation for transmitting storage data of the network facsimile apparatus according to the above embodiment to a client personal computer.

[FIG. 5]

A diagram illustrating a content of FAX reception list of the network facsimile apparatus according to the above embodiment.

[FIG. 6]

A diagram illustrating a content of a homepage of the network facsimile apparatus according to the above embodiment.

[FIG. 7]

A flowchart to explain an operation for transmitting storage data of the network facsimile apparatus according to the above embodiment.

[FIG. 8]

A flowchart to explain an operation for transmitting a document file of the client personal computer after storing the file at the network facsimile apparatus according to the above embodiment.

[FIG. 9]

A flowchart to explain an operation for transmitting status information generated at the network facsimile apparatus according to the above embodiment to the client personal computer.

[FIG.10]

A configuration diagram of a system using a conventional FAX server.

[FIG.11]

A configuration diagram of a system using a conventional Internet FAX and WWW server.

[Description of the Symbols]

9 FAX/Speech communication section

10 Network control section

11 HTML file generating section

12 WWW server section

13 E-mail communication section

201 Network facsimile

202 Client personal computer

[NAME OF DOCUMENT] ABSTRACT

[Abstract]

[Object] To perform data transmission and reception in which network traffic is reduced with an inexpensive configuration without the need of dedicated hardware and software.

[Overcoming Means] There are provided facsimile communication means via a telephone network, network communication means via a network, HTML generating means for generating HTML files, and WWW server means for transmitting HTML files to the network. This makes it possible to suppress network traffic to use Internet with a simple and inexpensive configuration without the need of dedicated terminal for operating server software.

[Selected Drawings] FIG. 1

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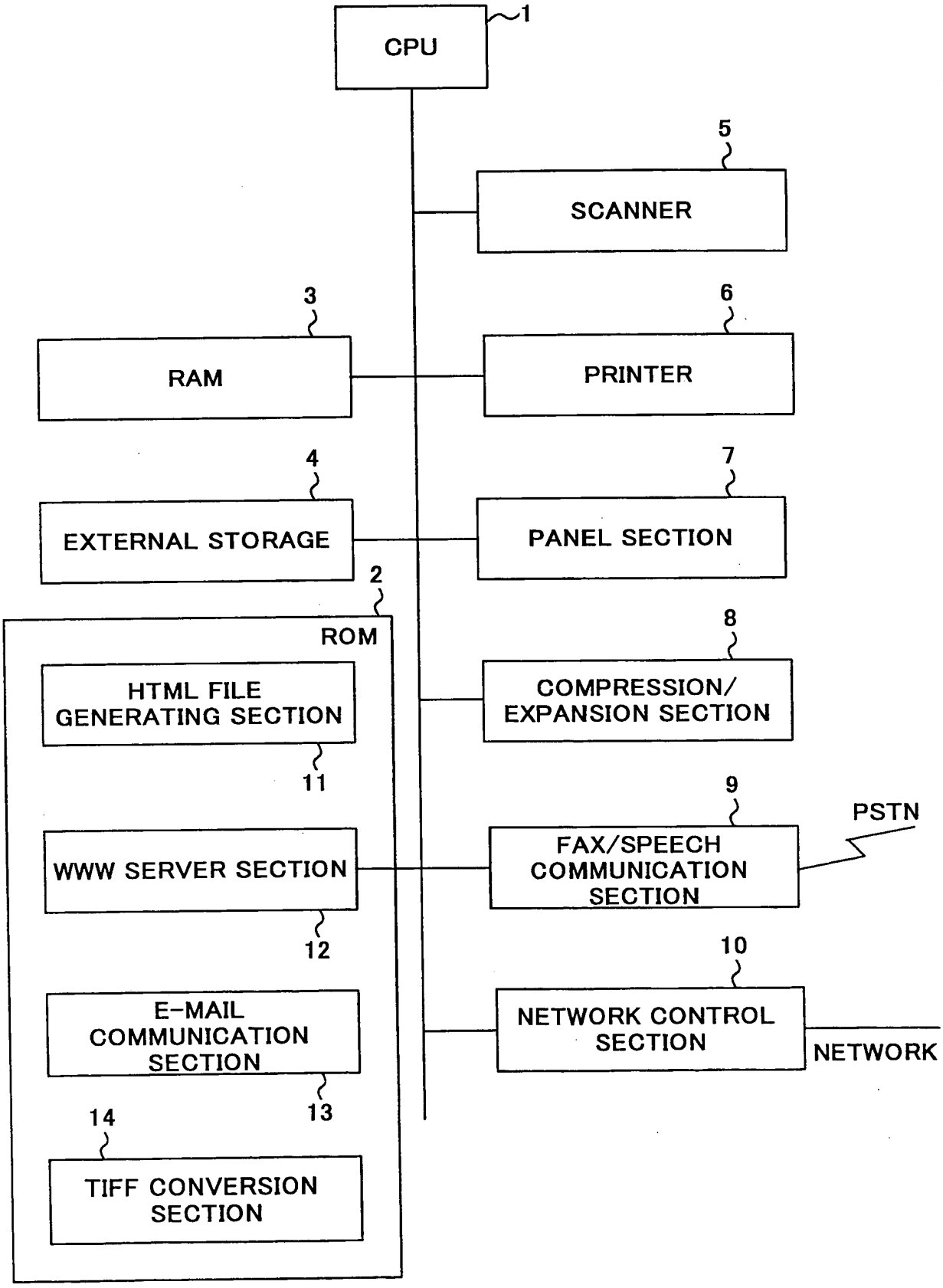
[NAME OF DOCUMENT] DRAWINGS

[FIG.1]



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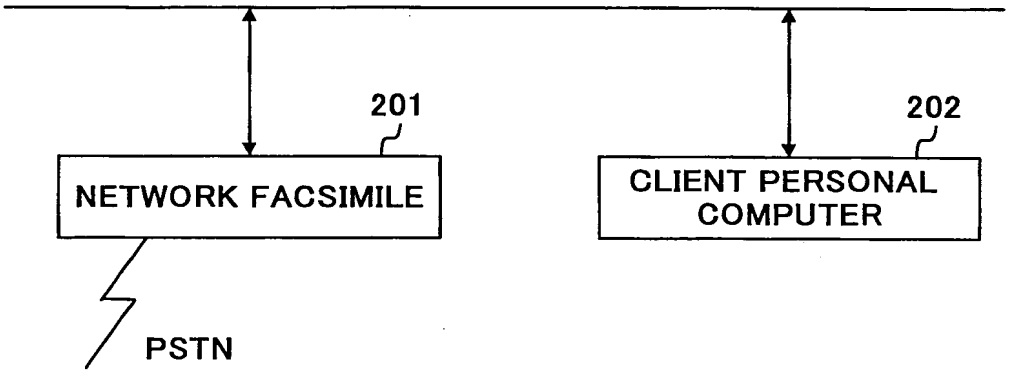
[FIG.2]



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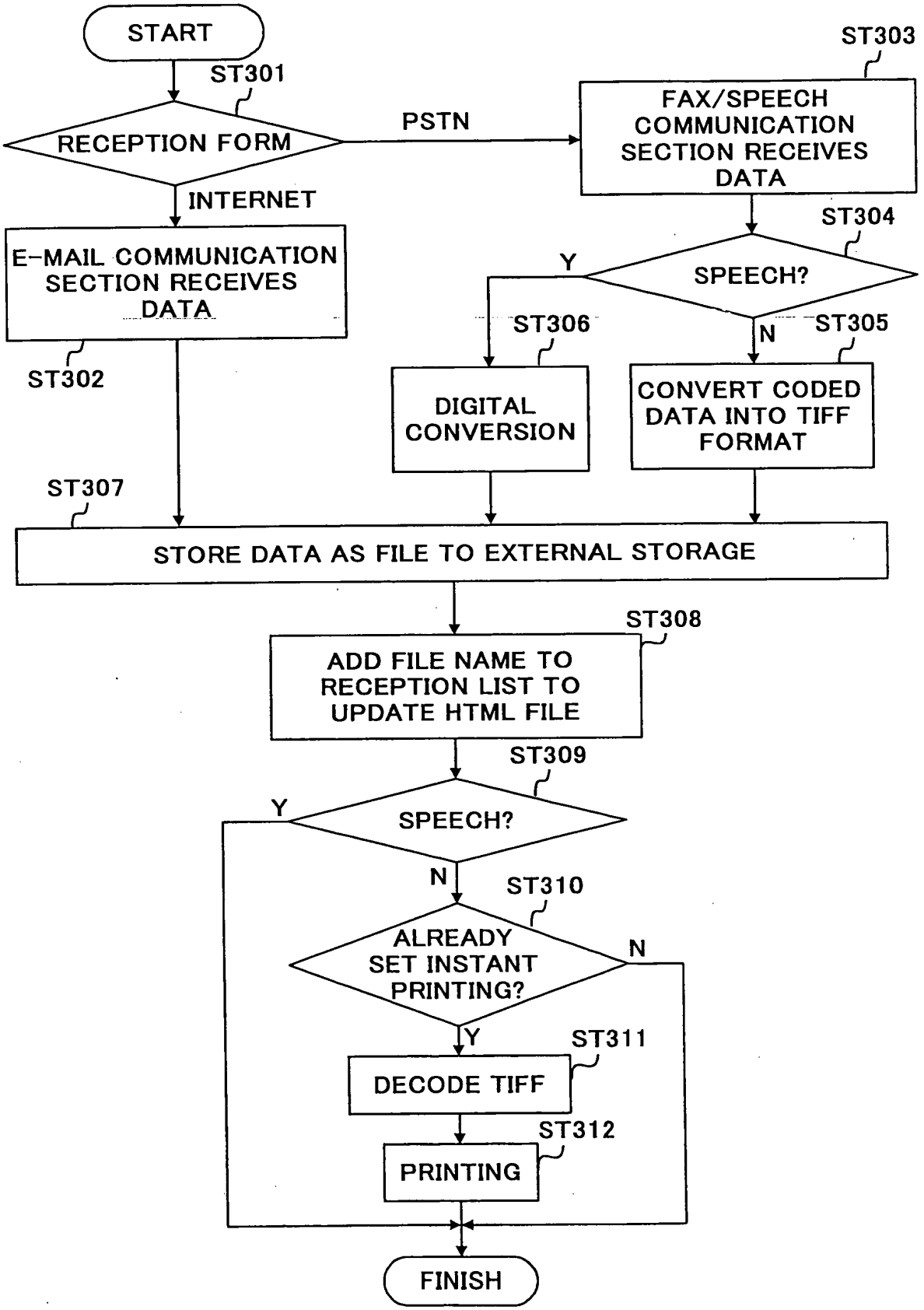
[FIG.3]



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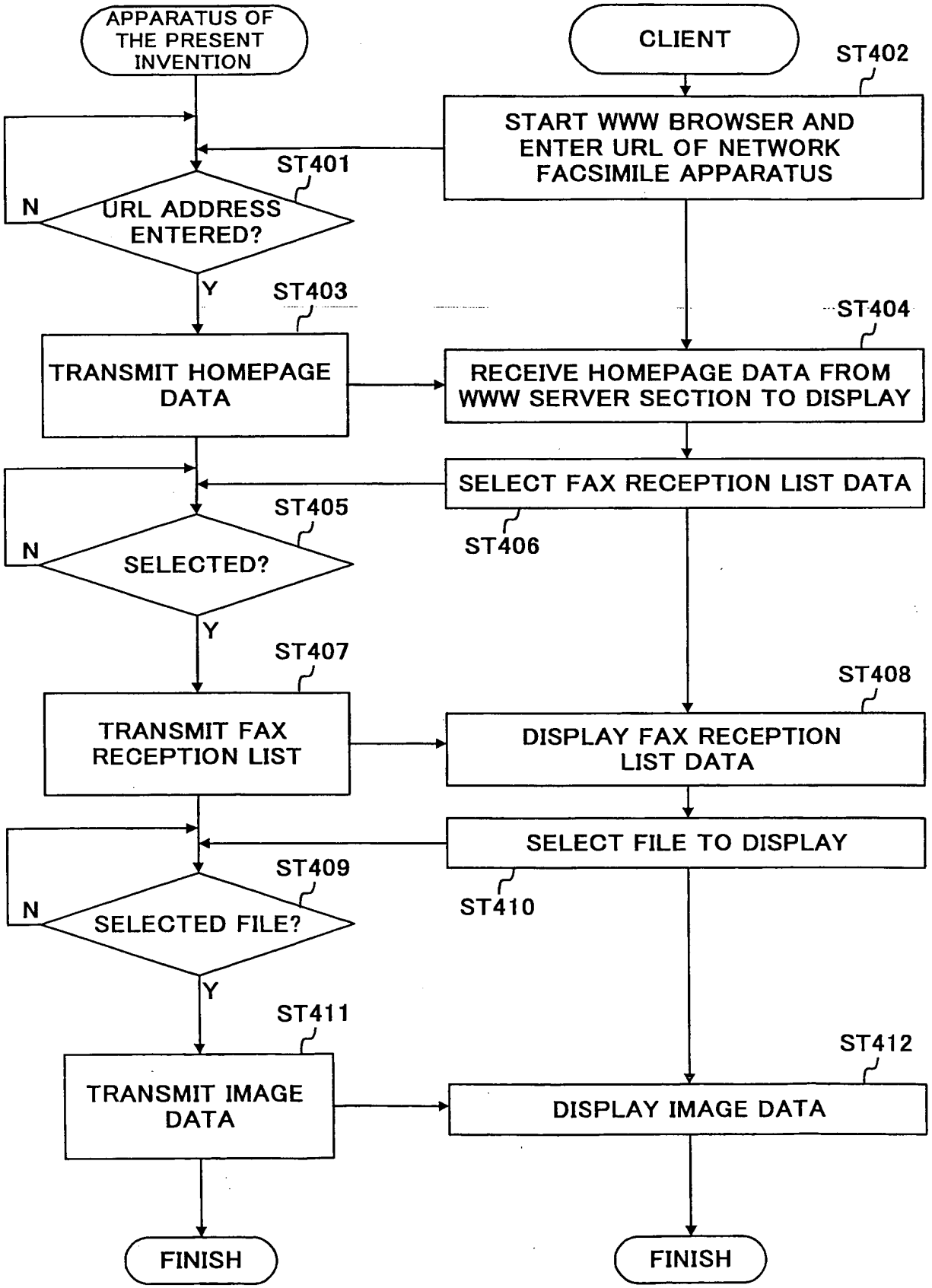
[FIG.4]



[FIG.5]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT FILE NAME	REGISTERED DATE	SENDER	TITLE
0001	FAX0001. TIF	1998. 08. 03 14:45:31	03−1234−5678	G3FAX RECEIVED DOCUMENT
0002	MAIL0001. TIF	1998. 08. 05 11:30:15	IFAX@abc. co. jp	MAP
0003	AUDIO0001. TIF	1998. 08. 13 19:15:20	03−7789−1122	TELEPHONE SPEECH

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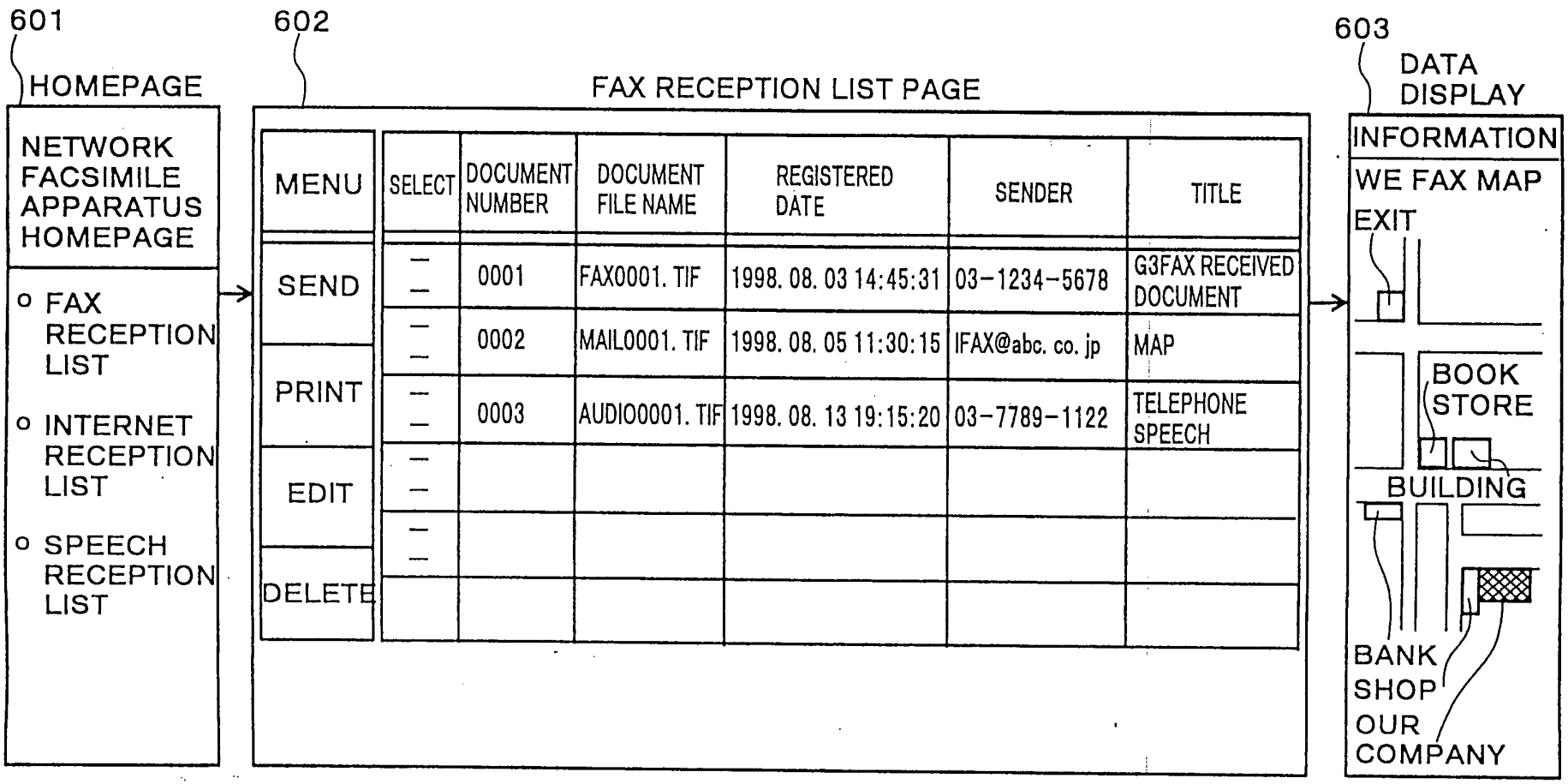
[FIG.6]



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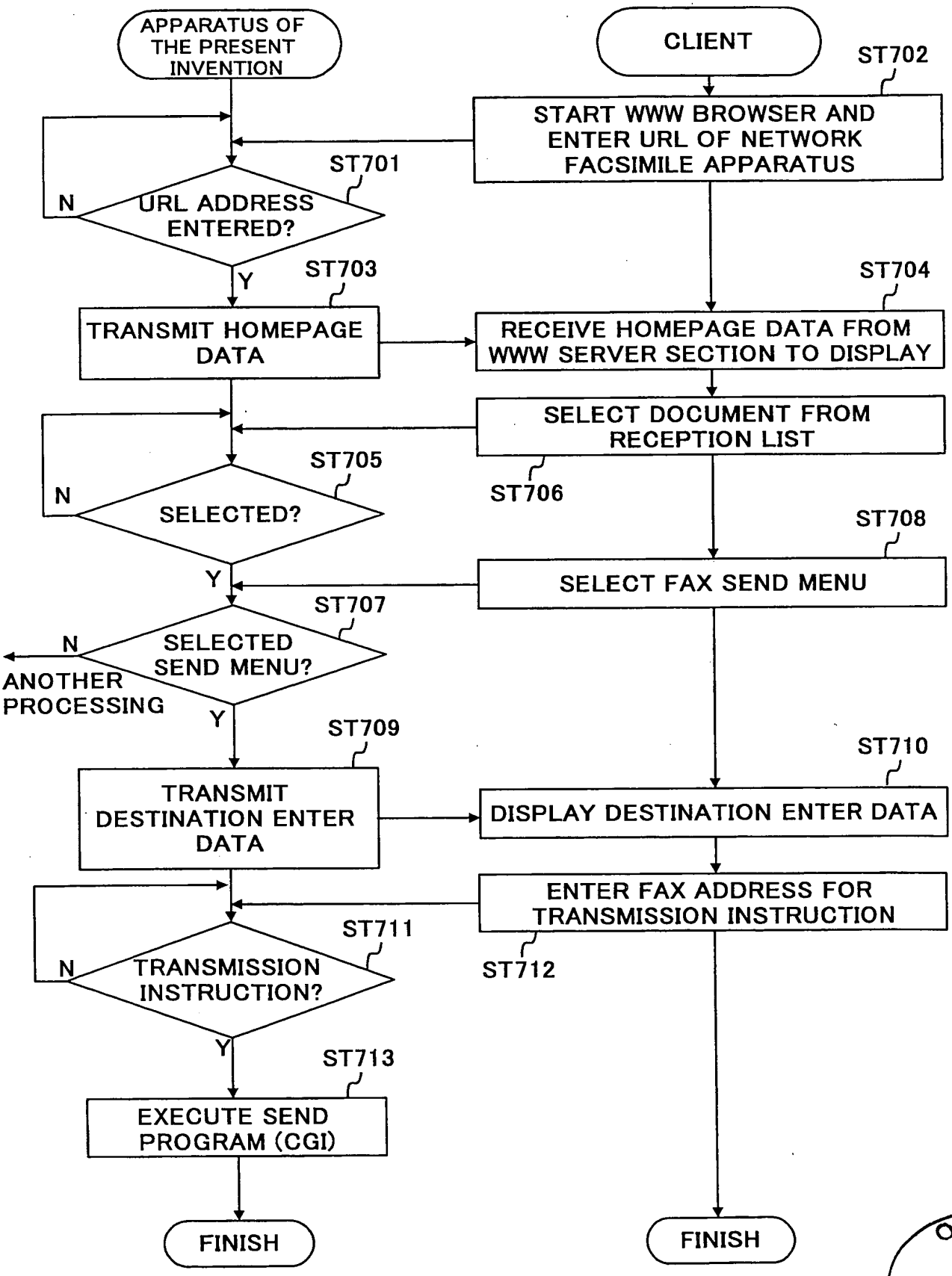
[FIG.7]



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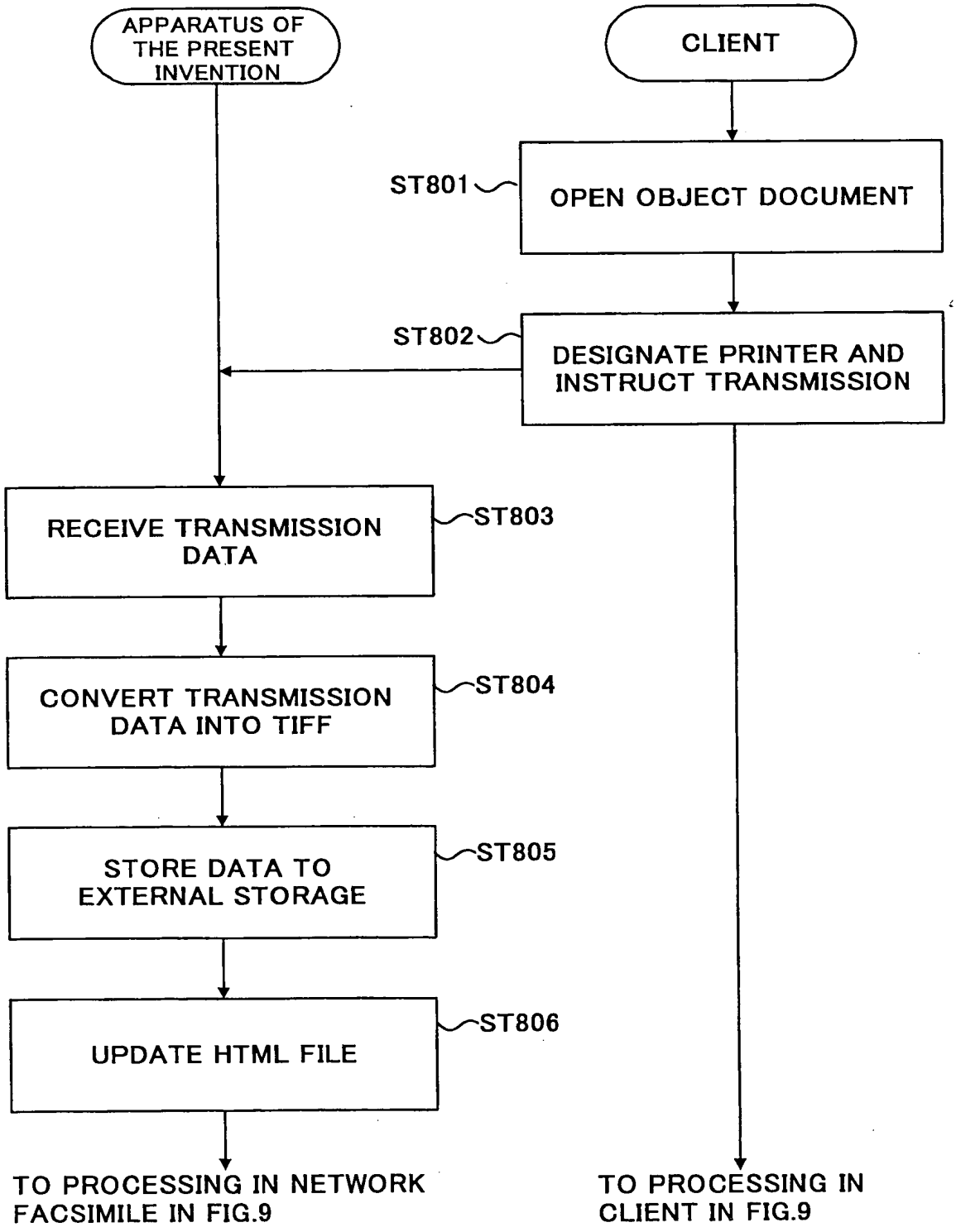
[FIG.8]



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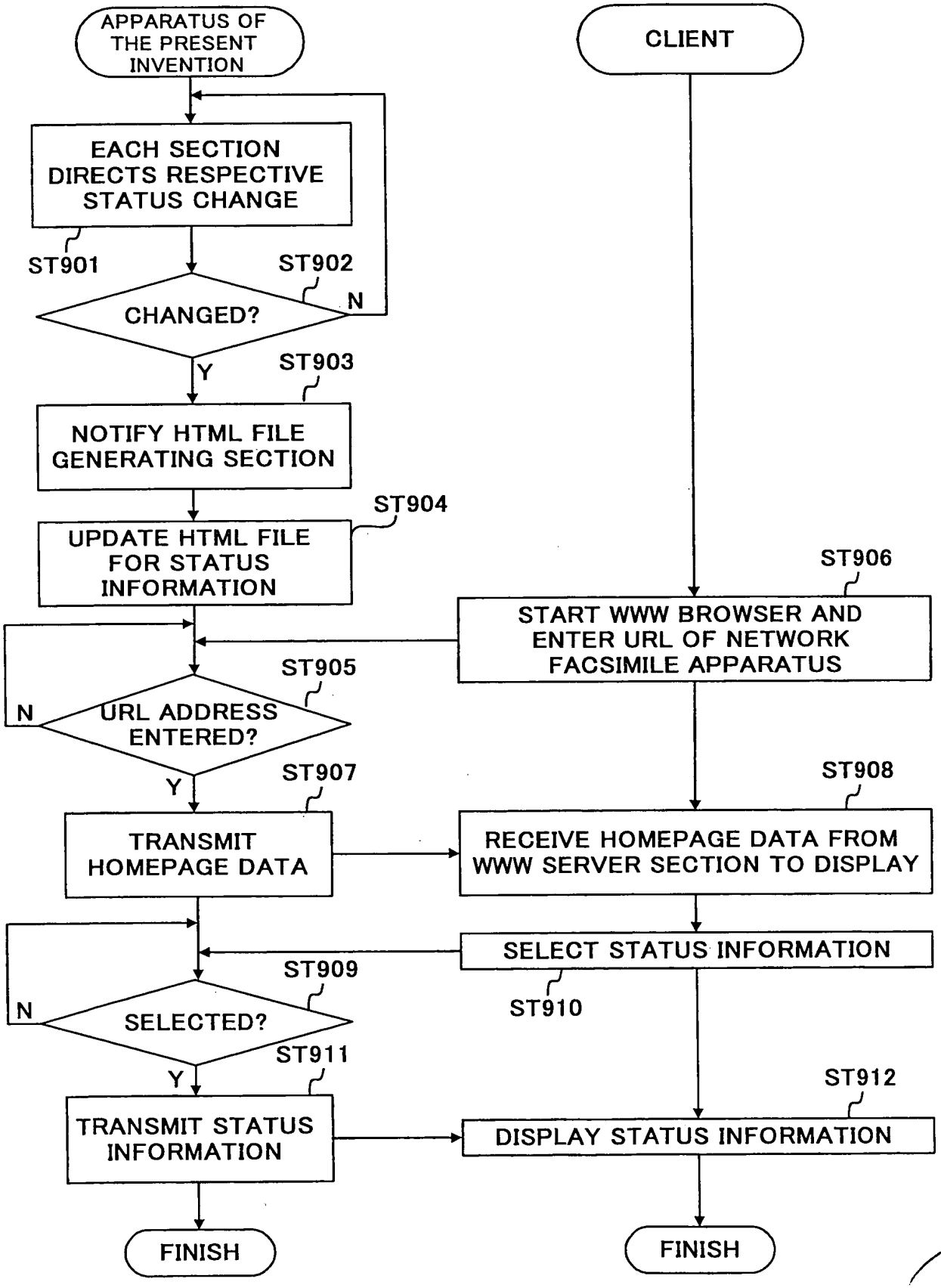
[FIG.9]



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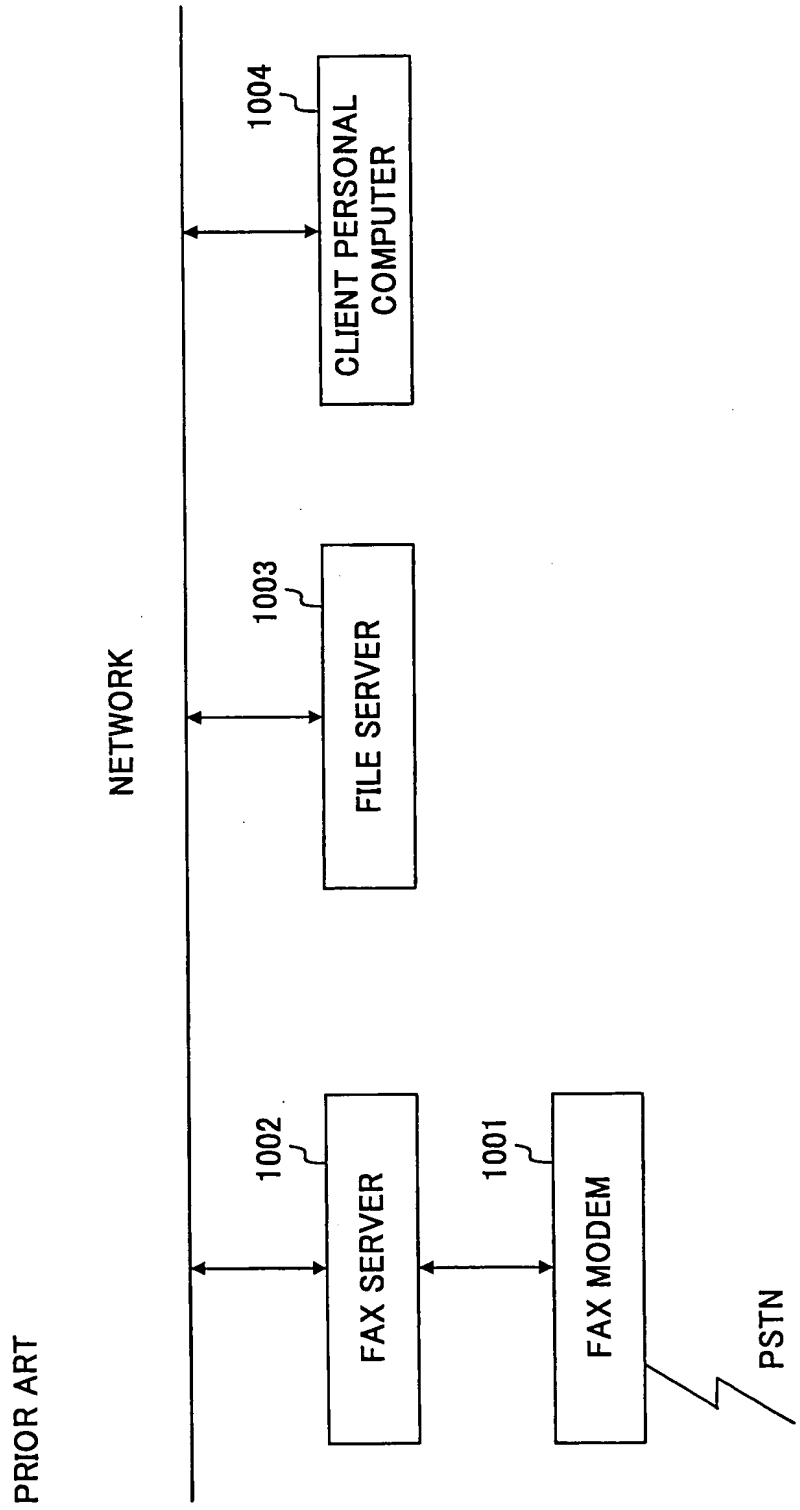
[FIG.10]



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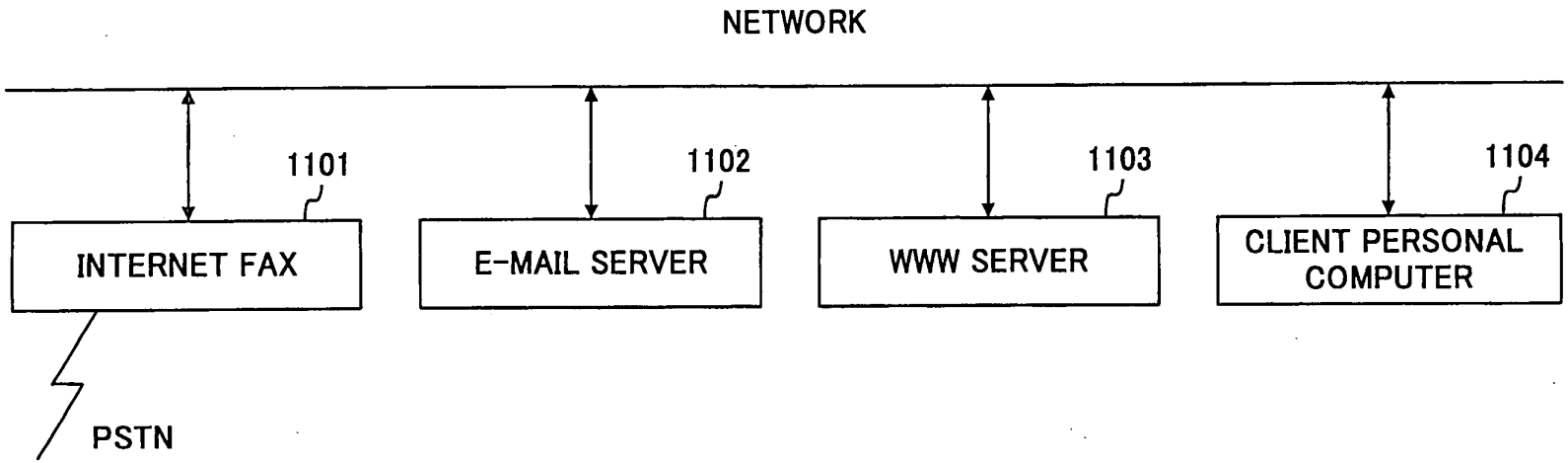
[FIG.11]

PRIOR ART



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[書類名] 拒絶理由通知書
[特許] H10-274920

[発送日] 平11.07.27
[発送番号] 157005

拒絶理由通知書

特許出願の番号	平成１０年 特許願 第２７４９２０号	
起案日	平成１１年 ７月１５日	
特許庁審査官	堀井 啓明	９２４５ ５Ｖ００
特許出願人代理人	岩橋 文雄	（外 ２名）殿
適用条文	第２９条第２項	

この出願は、次の理由によって拒絶をすべきものである。これについて意見があれば、この通知書の発送の日から６０日以内に意見書を提出されたい。

理 由

この出願の下記の請求項に係る発明は、その出願前日本国内又は外国において頒布された下記の刊行物に記載された発明に基いて、その出願前にその発明の属する技術の分野における通常の知識を有する者が容易に発明をすることができたものであるから、特許法第２９条第２項の規定により特許を受けることができない。

記 （引用文献等については引用文献等一覧参照）

・請求項 1
・引用文献等 1、2
・備考

引用文献１には、電話通信、ファクシミリ通信、電子メール等が行えるネットワークファクシミリ装置の点、が記載されている。

引用文献２には、ＵＲＬアドレスを有し、WWWサーバ手段を有するネットワークファクシミリの点、が記載されている。

続葉有

[書類名] 拒絶理由通知書 [発送日] 平11.07.27
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続 葉

・請求項 2乃至6
・引用文献等 1乃至5
・備考
引用文献3、4には、ＨＴＭＬ生成手段を有し、受信データ等をＨＴＭＬファイルに変換し、ネットワークに送出した点、が記載されている。
引用文献5には、端末から送られたデータを他のファクシミリ装置に転送した点、が記載されている。

・請求項 9
・引用文献等 1乃至6
・備考
引用文献6には、ＵＲＬアドレスの指定によりＨＴＭＬファイルを閲覧できる点、が記載されている。

引 用 文 献 等 一 覧

1. 特開平４－２３５４３４号公報
2. 特開平１０－２３３８７９号公報
3. 特開平９－１６３０６４号公報
4. 特開平１０－２４７１７９号公報
5. 特開平８－２２３３４６号公報
6. 特開平１０－６５８５３号公報

この拒絶理由通知書中で指摘した請求項以外の請求項に係る発明については、現時点では、拒絶の理由を発見しない。拒絶の理由が新たに発見された場合には拒絶の理由が通知される。

この拒絶理由通知の内容に関するお問い合わせ、または面接のご希望がございましたら下記までご連絡下さい。

審査第５部 画像処理(静止画) 堀井 啓明
TEL. 03(3581)1101 内線3571 FAX. 03(3501)0715

先行技術文献調査結果の記録

・調査した分野 ＩＰＣ第６版

続葉有

[書類名] 拒絶理由通知書
[特許] H10-274920

[発送日] 平11.07.27
[発送番号] 157005

続　葉

・Ｈ０４Ｎ１／００
・Ｇ０６Ｆ１３／００
・Ｈ０４Ｌ１１／００
・Ｈ０４Ｍ１１／００

・先行技術文献

・特開平１１－１１２７６９号公報
・特開平１０－３３６３１９号公報
・特開平１０－３２７３０７号公報
・特開平１０－３２６２８８号公報
・特開平１０－３０１９５４号公報
・特開平１０－３０１９４７号公報
・特開平１０－１９１００８号公報
・特開平６－９０２５２号公報
・特開平１－２９３０６３号公報

不備です。

この先行技術文献調査結果の記録は、拒絶理由を構成するものではない。

[書類名] 拒絶理由通知書
[特許] H10-274920

[発送日] 平11.10.05
[発送番号] 219505

拒絶理由通知書

特許出願の番号	平成１０年　特許願　第２７４９２０号
起案日	平成１１年　９月３０日
特許庁審査官	堀井　啓明　　９２４５　５Ｖ００
特許出願人代理人	岩橋　文雄　　（外　２名）殿
適用条文	第２９条第２項

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理　由

この出願の下記の請求項に係る発明は、その出願前日本国内又は外国において頒布された下記の刊行物に記載された発明に基いて、その出願前にその発明の属する技術の分野における通常の知識を有する者が容易に発明をすることができたものであるから、特許法第２９条第２項の規定により特許を受けることができない。

記　　（引用文献等については引用文献等一覧参照）

・請求項　　１、２、７
・引用文献等　　１
・備考

引用文献１には、クライアントの端末からネットワークファクシミリ装置の設定をＨＴＭＬファイルにより変更可能とした点、が記載されている。

引　用　文　献　等　一　覧

１．特開平１０－１９１０１０号公報

統薬有

[書類名] 拒絶理由通知書 [発送日] 平11.10.05
[特許] H10-274920 [発送番号] 219505 頁: 2/ 2

続 葉

この拒絶理由通知書中で指摘した請求項以外の請求項に係る発明については、現時点では、拒絶の理由を発見しない。拒絶の理由が新たに発見された場合には拒絶の理由が通知される。

この拒絶理由通知の内容に関するお問い合わせ、または面接のご希望がございましたら下記までご連絡下さい。

審査第５部 画像処理(静止画) 堀井 啓明
TEL. 03(3581)1101 内線3571 FAX. 03(3501)0715

[書類名] 拒絶理由通知書
[特許] H10-274920
[発送日] 平11.11.30
[発送番号] 254184

拒絶理由通知書

特許出願の番号	平成１０年　特許願　第２７４９２０号
起案日	平成１１年１１月１２日
特許庁審査官	堀井　啓明　９２４５　５Ｖ００
特許出願人代理人	岩橋　文雄　（外　２名）殿
適用条文	第２９条第２項、第２９条の２

この出願は、次の理由によって拒絶をすべきものである。これについて意見があれば、この通知書の発送の日から６０日以内に意見書を提出されたい。

理　由

理由１.

この出願の下記の請求項に係る発明は、その出願前日本国内又は外国において頒布された下記の刊行物に記載された発明に基いて、その出願前にその発明の属する技術の分野における通常の知識を有する者が容易に発明をすることができたものであるから、特許法第２９条第２項の規定により特許を受けることができない。

記　（引用文献等については引用文献等一覧参照）

・請求項　5
・引用文献等　1
・備考

引用文献１には、装置のステータス情報をＨＴＭＬ言語により記述し、WWWサーバから送出した点、が記載されている。

理由２.

続葉有

[書類名] 拒絶理由通知書
[特許] H10-274920
[発送日] 平11.11.30
[発送番号] 254184

続　葉

この出願の下記の請求項に係る発明は、その出願の日前の特許（実用新案登録）出願であって、その出願後に出願公告（特許掲載公報の発行又は実用新案掲載公報の発行）又は出願公開がされた下記の特許（実用新案登録）出願の願書に最初に添付された明細書又は図面に記載された発明（考案）と同一であり、しかも、この出願の発明者がその出願前の特許（実用新案登録）出願に係る上記の発明（考案）をした者と同一ではなく、またこの出願の時において、その出願人が上記特許（実用新案登録）出願の出願人と同一でもないので、特許法第２９条の２の規定により、特許を受けることができない。

記　（引用文献等については引用文献等一覧参照）

・請求項　5
・先願　a
・備考

先願ａの願書に最初に添付された明細書又は図面には、装置のステータス情報をＨＴＭＬ文書により記述し、ＷＷＷサーバを介して送出した点、が記載されている。

引　用　文　献　等　一　覧

１．特開平１０－１９１４６３号公報
ａ．特願平９－３０８９３２号（特開平１１－１４６４６６号公報参照）

この拒絶理由通知書中で指摘した請求項以外の請求項に係る発明については、現時点では、拒絶の理由を発見しない。拒絶の理由が新たに発見された場合には拒絶の理由が通知される。

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審査第５部　画像処理(静止画)　堀井　啓明
TEL. 03(3581)1101 内線3571　FAX. 03(3501)0715

先行技術文献調査結果の記録

・調査した分野　ＩＰＣ第６版
・Ｈ０４Ｎ１／００
・Ｇ０６Ｆ１３／００

[書類名] 拒絶理由通知書 [発送日] 平11.11.30
[特許] H10-274920 [発送番号] 254184 頁: 3/ 3

続 葉

・先行技術文献

・特開平１１－２５２６７０号公報
・特開平１１－４５１９５号公報
・特開平１１－６９０６３号公報
・特開平１１－２０５３６２号公報
・特開平１０－２７１２６１号公報
・特開平２－５１９６８号公報

不要

この先行技術文献調査結果の記録は、拒絶理由を構成するものではない。